VIETNAM COURIER

June 23, 1969
No. 222
6th Year

Information Weekly — E.O.: 46 Tran Hung Dao Street, Hanoi — Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

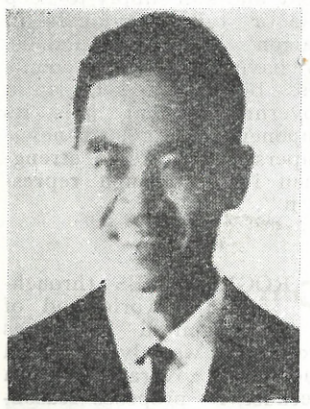
IN THIS ISSUE

Formation of South Viet Nam Provisional Revolutionary Government Called For by Fighting Needs and the Whole People's Aspirations.

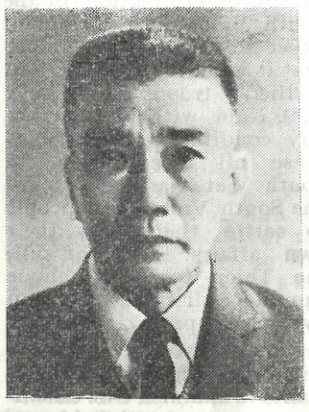
Political Report by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho

Pages 4 and 5

MEMBERS OF THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF THE RSVN



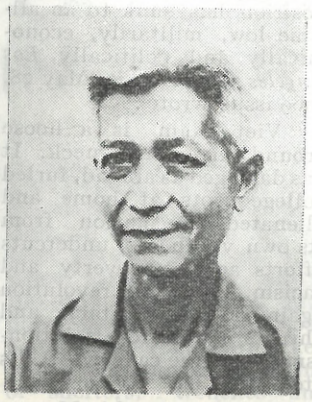
President
HUYNH TAN PHAT



Vice-President
PHUNG VAN CUNG

Vice-President
NGUYEN DOA

Minister
of National Defence
TRAN NAM TRUNG



Minister of Economy
and Finances
CAO VAN BON

Minister
of Public Health
DUONG QUYNH HOA

Vice-President
NGUYEN VAN KIET

Minister of the
Government's Presidency
TRAN BUU KIEM

Minister
for Foreign Affairs
NGUYEN THI BINH

Minister of
Information and Culture
LUU HUU PHUOC

Minister of Justice
TRUONG NHU TANG

Continued Holocaust of Enemy Forces and Motorized Vehicles:

From June 9 to 16: **5 US, Thai and Puppet Battalions and Equivalent Units Wiped Out.**
450 Tanks, Armoured Cars and Trucks Destroyed in 12 Engagements.

page 7

BE TRUE TO YOURSELF, MR. NIXON!

IN his May 14 speech, President Nixon owned that the war in Viet Nam was the "most difficult and urgent problem" facing the United States. Why is that? Simply because the U.S. has failed in this war, and failure generates difficulties. There has been no clearer confession of unsuccess than Mr. Nixon's: "We have ruled out attempting to impose a purely military solution on the battlefield".

To force neo-colonialism on South Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists have resorted to military means after the bankruptcy of more "classical" methods such as the grantings of "aid" and the sending of "advisers". That a military solution has been "ruled out" by the C-in-C of U.S. forces is tantamount to an acknowledgement of the unsoundness of the whole undertaking.

Said Mr. Henry Kissinger, the President's top adviser, in his *Foreign Affairs* article: "The Tet (1968-Ed) offensive marked the watershed of the American effort. Henceforth, no matter how effective our actions, the prevalent strategy could no longer achieve its objectives..."

A LOSING VENTURE

THE "prevalent strategy" referred to here is the "limited warfare" strategy aimed at: 1) wiping out the liberation forces; 2) pacifying the rural areas; and 3) encircling the South Viet Nam revolution. None of these objectives has been achieved. All U.S. strategic plans, from the "strategic counter-offensive" to the "two prongs" and "clear-and-hold" actions, came to a flop. The U.S. expeditionary troops, numerous as they are, prove most deficient in fighting spirit and make a poor show in combat. They are digging in defence shells to keep down their casualties, but even this is of no avail. Successive backdown moves by Washington have been in themselves something of an avowal of defeat: unconditional cessation of all bombardments against North Viet Nam; shifting of strategy from the offensive to the defensive in the South; and acceptance of a quadripartite conference with NFL participation to seek a political solution to the war.

There have been in the history of wars instances in which an invader finds himself in an unmistakable losing posture although his forces have not been destroyed to the last soldier. U.S. case in South Viet Nam is one in point. But what is worse for Washington, the prolonged presence of a large expeditionary corps in this far-off land will only add to its difficulties. So long as the doomed war of aggression continues, the American nation remains divided. Inner dissensions within the ruling circles are growing while popular wrath is mounting. Inflation and gold hemorrhage take on disquieting proportions: at the end of 1968, U.S. gold reserve was down to 10.778 billion dollars, but in March 1969 it was only 10.366 billion. The whole global strategic disposition of the U.S. military planners has been upset: the tiny land of Viet Nam has pinned down 68% of all infantry and paratroop forces of the U.S., 32% of its tactical air force, 36% of its Navy's air force, 66% of its aircraft carriers and 19.5% of its strategic aircraft. U.S. forces stationed in Europe are spread thinner and thinner while its strategic reserves at home are seriously under strength. Obviously Washington's international position has sunk to an all-time low, militarily, economically and politically, *Los Angeles Times* in its May 28, 1969 issue wrote:

"Viet Nam is a noose around American's neck. It has damaged us abroad, furled college riots at home and alienated the nation from its own youth. It undercuts efforts against poverty and racism, provokes revolution against the military and thrusts us towards isolationism... It is the cancer. All ills stem from it."

Admitting in his May 14 speech that the Viet Nam war was "the most difficult war in American history", Mr. Nixon had to resign himself, as Mr. Johnson had done, to the irresistible downward trend inaugurated by his predecessor. In the above said speech he has somehow betrayed his impatience to get out of the Viet Nam quagmire and settle this most difficult issue confronting his administration.

It remains to be seen how he will manage to do it.

MR. NIXON ONLY MAKES BAD WORSE

MR. Nixon is under very strong pressure to withdraw the American troops at the earliest possible date, but he wants the departing GIs to be replaced by local mercenaries who will pursue the U.S. war of aggression. The only thing that goes away in Mr. Nixon' plan in this respect is the utter impotence of the Saigon army which seems to resist all U.S. "boosting" efforts. Consequently the day of repatriation of the GIs is to be put off indefinitely.

Since the beginning of this year, the U.S. Command in Saigon has been endeavouring to vamp up the puppet troops, sending them to the outer perimeter of defence to experiment the implementation of the "de-Americanisation" programme. But the only result was an acceleration of their collapse at the hands of the PLAF. Thus in May, the 18th puppet division stationed in Long Khanh province had five of its infantry battalions and two of its armoured columns either wiped out or decimated and one of its regiments badly mauled. In North Kontum area, in only 18 days of the same month the South Viet Nam popular forces knocked out 3,000 puppet troops in various engagements in spite of American support in firepower and mobile means.

What is strange now is that the more the American rulers express gratification at the "progress" of the Saigon Army, the more the puppet generals are frightened and insist on the continuation of U.S. military presence in South Viet Nam. Hardly had General Abrams sounded an "optimistic" note by saying "The Saigon Army has now become strong", when Nguyen Van Vy, the Saigon "Defence Minister", cried out: "The Republic of Viet Nam Army definitely is not in a position to replace the American troops!".

Mr. Nixon's plan is to gain time for the reinforcement of the puppet army and at the same time for the weakening of the liberation forces. To attain this goal, he advocates "maximum pressure" on the battlefield to secure a "position of strength" at the Paris conference table. This of course is not consistent with what he said ("We have ruled out attempting to impose a purely military solution on the battlefield") and even with the general trend of his military strategy (switching over to the defensive and trying to reduce casualties). As a result, U.S. losses in Viet Nam have been mounting in the last few months and its defence strategy has been revealing its flaws and its vulnerability while the U.S. president has exposed his true colours as a die-hard fire-eater. The *New York Times* wrote in its May 28, 1969 issue: "Defense Secretary Laird's description of American military tactics in Viet Nam as maximum military pressure on the enemy consistent with the lowest possible casualties is the application of double-talk to a tragic problem... The Johnson Administration's decision last fall to step up offensive military action during the Paris peace negotiations — a directive maintained by President Nixon — has assured a higher level of casualties over the past six months. Former Ambassador Harriman has observed that this policy had thwarted deescalation of the war and hampered the peace negotiations — just the opposite of what is needed to achieve the lowest casualties..."

HONOURABLE WAY OUT FOR THE U.S.

WHAT has been said above testifies to Mr. Nixon's inconsistencies. There remains only one way out for him; that is the immediate cessation of the war of aggression in Viet Nam, and the acceptance of the NFL ten points as basis for a political settlement of the issue.

To put it in a nutshell, the acceptance of the NFL ten points means respect for the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people, because the NFL ten points provide the best guarantee for those rights.

Since M. Nixon has declared his observance of the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, he must first of all abide by their most basic provisions, i.e. to recognize Viet Nam's independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. However, in his May 14 speech, the U.S. President did not say a single word about the subject. He deliberately blurred the line between the two sides in the Viet Nam issue: the U.S. aggressors on the one hand, and the Vietnamese people who are resisting aggression on the other. Likewise he failed to distinguish two categories of questions: the ones to be settled by the U.S. and South Viet Nam, and the others concerning the internal affairs of the Vietnamese people.

The basic position of Mr. Nixon in his 8-point "peace programme" was after all the same as Mr. Johnson's in his 14 points presented in the famous "peace basket" of early 1966. Both of them were based on these two preposterous assumptions: 1) that South Viet Nam was victim of an "aggression" from North Viet Nam; and 2) that the U.S. had to honour its "commitments" to South Viet Nam.

Just like Mr. Johnson, Mr. Nixon stressed that the U.S. was seeking only a "limited goal" in Viet Nam. But this in itself was a betrayal of his neo-colonialist designs, because who gave him the right to seek any goal in a foreign country?

Mr. Nixon persisted in setting a condition for the withdrawal of U.S. aggressive troops: he would withdraw them only after the puppet army had been in a position to continue in their place the achievement of neo colonialism for the benefit of the United States.

Mr. Nixon protested non-interference with the "free choice" of the South Vietnamese people, but he obdurately tried to maintain the U.S.-installed rotten and warlike Thieu-Ky-Huong gang of traitors, which was nothing short of a denial to the South Vietnamese of their right to self-determination. He seemed to turn a deaf ear to such remarks as Senator Edward Kennedy's: "We have not fought in the heat and sun simply to keep one or two individuals in Saigon's Presidential Palace. We have not expended countless billions to keep up a government that jails its opponents, shuts down newspapers and seeks to strengthen itself through repression".

PROGRESSIVES throughout the world and of the United States as well have warmly welcomed the NFL overall solution because it proposes reasonable terms for the ending of the Viet Nam war on the basis of respect for the Vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese. What it expects of the U.S. is simply that it withdraw all U.S. and "allied" troops from South Viet Nam without imposing any conditions and that it cease all intervention in South Viet Nam and leave the South Vietnamese people to settle themselves their own affairs. First of all, the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique should be discarded to open avenues to peace.

If Mr. Nixon is consistent with himself, if he really wants to diminish U.S. casualties on the battlefield and difficulties at home and abroad, he has only one alternative: to take in earnest consideration the NFL offer. This is the only course left to him to salvage honour of the U.S. For to put an end to the aggression against Viet Nam merely means to bring to a long overdue termination a crime equally disastrous for the USA in terms of ethics, human lives and wealth.

AT the 22nd plenary session of the Paris Conference, Ambassador Ha Van Lau, representative of the DRVN Government, stressed the enthusiastic reception given to the newly established South Viet Nam Provisional Revolutionary Government by the Vietnamese people in both zones and by the peoples throughout the world. He expressed his conviction that with its new international status, the PRG would lead the South Vietnamese people's resistance to U.S. aggression to final victory and make an active contribution to the search in Paris of a correct solution to the South Viet Nam problem.

Flaying Mr. Nixon's assertion that the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of 25,000 American troops meant a large door opened to peace, the DRVN envoy declared: "The door opened by Mr. Nixon at Midway is not a door to peace but to war. The Midway communique betrayed Mr. Nixon's intention to cling to the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique of fire-eating and corrupt U.S. agents, and to thwart the legitimate demands of the South Vietnamese people for its replacement by a peace cabinet ready to negotiate in good faith with the Provisional Revolutionary Government a prompt cessation of the war".

He denounced the Nixon administration's double game; application of "maximun military pressure" to secure a "position of strength" at the conference table on the one hand, and protestations of U.S. readiness "to negotiate" and to "look for a common ground", etc... on the other. In fact, he said, these are but moves aimed at hindering the progress of the conference and the restoration of peace.

Mr. Ha Van Lau concluded that the sole basis for a satisfactory settlement of the South Viet Nam problem was the NFL ten points; these will open an honorable way out for the United

Presidium of the June 14, 1969 grand meeting to hail the South Viet Nam Republic PRG.

FIRST ROW FROM LEFT TO RIGHT:

Nguyen Van Tran, *Viet Nam Workers' Party CC secretary;* **Phan Ke Toai**, *Vice-Premier and member, Viet Nam Fatherland Front Presidium CC;* **Hoang Van Hoan**, *Vice-Chairman, National Assembly Standing Committee;* **Nguyen Duy Trinh**, *Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister;* **Pham Van Dong**, *Premier and Viet Nam Workers' Party Political Bureau member; President* **Ho Chi Minh**; **Ton Duc Thang**, *Vice-President of the DRVN and President, Viet Nam Fatherland Front Presidium Central Committee;* **Nguyen Van Tien**, *Head, South Viet Nam Republic Special Delegation to DRVN;* **Vo Nguyen Giap**, *Vice-Premier and Defence Minister;* **Le Thanh Nghi**, *Vice-Premier;* **Xuan Thuy**, *Minister of State and Viet Nam Workers' Party CC Secretary.*

DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S EDUCATION IN WAR TIME

THIS school-year, kindergarten enrolment showed a 59-per cent increase over the last.

In these war years, in spite of innumerable difficulties, great efforts have been made in all provinces to set up kindergartens at every village. Quang Binh and Ha Tinh provinces (South of the 19th parallel) put up the following slogan: "Let's not yield to the Yankees on the infant education front." The number of children attending infant classes in these 2 provinces rose by 7 to 8 times compared with 1965. Though in the 4 years of the war of destruction the U.S. aggressors conducted 229 raids on Cam Binh village (Ha Tinh), and dropped on it nearly 5,000 bombs, the village has kept going 26 kindergartens for more than 500 children, or all the children of the 3-6 age group. In the cities of Hanoi and Haiphong and in the provinces of Hai-Hung, Nam-Ha, Thai Binh and Ninh Binh, from 85 to 90 per cent of the children receive education. The movement has gained momentum not only in the delta region but also in the uplands. More infant classes have been opened in Hoa Binh, Lao Cai, Cao Bang, Ha Giang, Son La and other provinces. In Cao Bang in particular, the number of pupils went up 13 times compared with the 1965-66 school year. Generally speaking, kindergarten population in the whole country grew fourfold compared with the pre-war years.

Development both quantitative and qualitative was recorded. Over the past 2 years, the Ministry of Education has been experimenting the teaching of 2 subjects - hygiene and games — in infant classes, and 2 others — ABC and writing — in pre-school classes. A wide range of professional activities helps refresh the instructors and raise the quality of teaching and learning, for instance, competitions of sweet and sound children, toy-making, well-kept textbooks, good hand-writing, etc... which are held regularly in various localities. There is also material improvement. The people in many areas have made it a point to provide infant classes with good equipment. Administrative committees, mass organisations and production units show special concern for this branch of education. Militiamen dig anti-air raid shelters and trenches for the safety of the children, and the old folk grow fruit trees, while pupils of general education schools make toys for them. Contributions of man-power and money to infant classes have been rather substantial. Over the past 2 years Thai Binh province has built nearly 1,000 new rooms for pre-school classes equipped with blackboards, tables and benches, all up to mark. In the same period, Nam Ha province has put in nearly 190,000 workday units, supplied more than 280,000 bamboo trees and earmarked 66,000 *dong* for the building of shelters, trenches and class-rooms.

Kindergartens have also cooperated with local medical services in keeping health records and giving medical check-ups to children. The trade service sees to it that necessary goods be supplied or distributed to them. Thanks to such solicitude, most chidren are healthy and behave well.

With better teaching, the first form of general education schools can boast many advanced pupils.

More and more model units have emerged from this branch of education. In the capital of Hanoi, and in the provinces of Thai Binh, Ninh Binh, Cao Bang, etc... the number of front-rank schools makes up from 10 to 11% of the total. The experiment with the integration of infant and pre-school classes has been in the main completed. The work is being extended. The training and refreshing of instructors for infant classes have been further stepped up. Apart from the training school at the Centre, such schools have been established in many provinces.

The contingent of kindergarten instructors is nearing the 46,000 mark.

The development of kindergartens has actively contributed to the education of the younger generations of the nation, encouraging the children to behave well, ensuring good health for them and giving a good start to the educational system. It helps ease the strain on the mothers and makes it possible for them to produce well and fight well.

Recently, President Ho Chi Minh has commended 115 outstanding teachers for the 1967-68 school year, 18 of whom were kindergarten instructors.

At a conference held recently to review the 2 years of development and improvement of infant education (1966-68) and to discuss the tasks for the next 3 years (1969-1971), Premier Pham Van Dong said, "Infant education has become an educational branch of increasing importance, which should be built, consolidated and developed quickly in both quantity and quality to supply all children in the school age group with schooling and good schooling."

22nd Plenary Session of Paris Conference on Viet Nam (June 19, 1969)

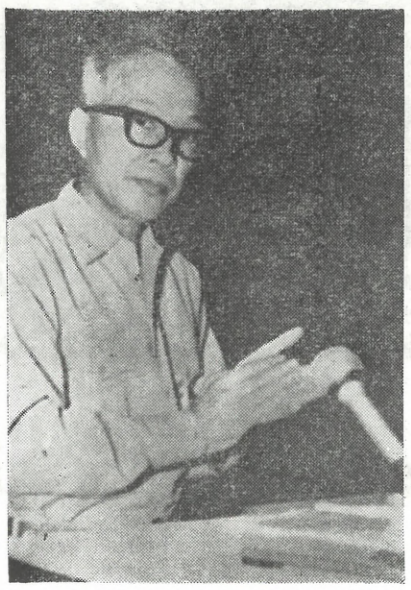
Mr. HA VAN LAU: "*At Midway Mr. Nixon Opened the Door Not to Peace But to War*".

Taking the floor before the DRVN delegate, Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, Foreign Minister and representative of the South Viet Nam Republic Provisional Revolutionary Government, highlighted the representative and legal character of her government, which was toned up by the warm welcome it has been receiving in Viet Nam and in the world. In hailing the advent of the PRG, she remarked, the world's people greeted the most forceful embodiment of the South Vietnamese people's resolve to resist U.S. aggression until complete victory.

The South Viet Nam PRG delegate emphasized that her government had adopted the 10-point overall solution proposed by the NFL. This fact, she said, testified to the good will of the PRG to reach a sound settlement of the South Viet Nam problem.

Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh then strongly condemned President Nixon's slighting of the "peace" pledges he had taken when electioneering for U.S. Presidency. What is worse, she said, in the past 6 months in office. Mr. Nixon has been intensifying the war in Viet Nam and in Laos and multiplying provocations against Cambodia. After the Midway meeting B52 bombings and "mopping-up" operations have been stepped up while the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique, with the Nixon administration's aiding and abetting, have been cracking down upon all those South Vietnamese who are more on less attached to peace, independence and neutrality.

Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh concluded her statement in the following terms: "The PRG of the South Viet Nam Republic is motivated by the best good-will in the current peace negotiations. The crucial point is that since the U.S. is the aggressor, it is incumbent on it to withdraw all its troops and those of its allies, without laying down any condition whatsoever".



Formation of Revolutionary Gover Needs and the Who

The Political Report delivered by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho and released in full by *Giai Phong* Press Agency consists of two main parts.

First Part: "Our people's tremendous, all-round successes in the resistance to U.S. aggression, for national salvation."

Second Part: "In the flush of our victories, let us bring the resistance war against U.S. aggression for national salvation to complete triumph."

We publish below the second part of this important document (*).

FOR decades now, our people have overcome untold hardships and sacrifices for the only purpose of winning back our fundamental national rights: **independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.**

Our people cherish peace, but a **real peace in genuine independence and freedom,** for nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.

Despite their setbacks in both South and North Viet Nam and their serious difficulties in Viet Nam, back home and in the rest of the world, the U.S. imperialists remain very stubborn. They still have not given up their aggressive designs.

Since coming into power, **the Nixon administration has not been only continuing but also intensifying the war of aggression in South Viet Nam,** sending more troops here, making more war spendings, pushing up terror operations, stepping up the "pacification" campaign to concentrate civilians, and increasing the murderous and destructive use of bombs, shells and toxic chemicals against our people and our land, thus piling up extremely savage crimes and taking the war to an unprecedented degree of fierceness. Its aim is to win a "position of strength" on the battlefield and at the conference table. It is still clinging to the Thieu-Ky-Huong reactionary puppet administration—a handful of utterly rotten and bellicose henchmen bitterly hated by our entire people and widely abhorred by the public in the world.

The US is seeking ways and means **to shore up the puppet administration** and beef up the puppet army with a view to the "de-Americanization" or "Vietnamisation", of the war which boils down to matching Vietnamese against Vietnamese, or making Vietnamese shed blood on the battlefields in lieu of U.S. troops.

At the Paris Conference, the U.S. sticks to its stand of aggression and colonialism and balk **the unconditional withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam,** which stalemates the conference.

The intensification of the war and the obduracy of the U.S. have exposed the hypocrisy of its protestations of "goodwill", "desire for peace" and "respect for the right to self-determination" of the South Vietnamese people. U S prosecution and escalation of the war of aggression here will only bring on it more bitter setbacks.

The present posture of the U.S. is a losing one. The path it is taking is a blind alley, full of contradictions and difficulties. No designs or manoeuvres, however wicked, can stave off U.S. complete failure.

So long as the U.S. pursues its aggression in South Viet Nam, the South Vietnamese people will carry on their fight till not a single aggressor is left on their land, till the U.S. and puppets are completely defeated, and till the complete liberation of South Viet Nam. The present conjuncture is very favourable to our people. The U.S. has been driven into a strategical impasse and serious political isolation, at home and in the world. The morale of U.S. troops is further sagging. GIs have become more and more disgusted with the war, and are impatiently waiting for their repatriation. The puppet administration and army have sunk to a new low of debility and corruption. They are now on the brink of total collapse.

SO, **the great political task** for our entire people and armed forces now is:

To press our advantage resulting from the considerable, all-round successes already recorded and, on this basis, push up the all out, devastatingly relentless offensives and stage concerted uprisings for even more substantial gains, so as to dampen the aggressive will of the US, overthrow the Thieu-Ky-Huong administration, set up a broad national, democratic coalition government, march toward complete victory and attain our goal of Independence, Democracy, Peace, Neutrality and Prosperity, and achieve the ultimate reunification of the country by peaceful means.

The whole of our activity must focus on the motivation of the entire people and all their armed forces to make the greatest efforts to vigorously promote our comprehensively and unrelentingly offensive posture, on the military, political and diplomatic fields, thus forcing the U.S. to respect our people's basic national rights, namely independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, put an end to its war of aggression, withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam without condition, and let the South Vietnamese people settle their internal affairs without foreign interference.

To carry out this political task, the People's Liberation Armed Forces **must deal hard, stinging blows** at US troops, destroying as much enemy manpower and war material as possible, so as to foil the enemy's "clear-and-hold" strategy and speed up the **disintegration and collapse of the puppet army.**

Our entire people must **extensively develop guerilla warfare, step up the political struggle** in all urban centres and other areas still under enemy control, **rise up** to punish cruel enemy agents and break the enemy's grip, expand the liberated zone, thwart the enemy's plans for pacification and herding of the population, **intensify agitation work among enemy troops,** redouble efforts in buiding our military and political potentials, consolidate and continuously strengthen **the hold of our revolutionary power.**

The strength of our **nation-wide solidarity** and of our **dauntlessness** is matchless. It is one of the important factors deciding the final victory of the great cause of our entire people. As in the past, we are and we will remain loyal to the policy of great national union. It is our policy to achieve very broad identity of views with the people of all strata, with all political forces, all religious communities, and all people, whatever their political leanings and past records, who now stand **for peace, independence and neutrality.** Because we have deeply at heart national concord, the affairs of our country and the interests of the Fatherland, we are prepared to join hands and co-operate with any one wishing to see our people live in peace, our country independent and free, and our sovereignty respected. **The alliance and co-operation between the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces constitutes a firm basis for the ceaseless consolidation and expansion of the front of our people's great national union,** and we must do our best to make this alliance and co-operation stronger and steadier.

REALITIES have proved the soundness of **our line and foreign policies in the past, which we shall pursue and develop in the future. We attach great importance to consolidating and strengthening our solidarity and friendship with the fraternal countries, the friendly countries, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the peace and justice - loving people all over the world, and progressives in the United States.**

We favour a good-neighbour policy toward the **Kingdom of Cambodia,** and resolutely support the just and certainly victorious struggle waged by the Cambodian people under the wise leadership of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in the defence of Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity within her present borders.

We follow a good-neighbour policy toward the **Kingdom of Laos,** and firmly support the struggle of the Laotian people for the strict implementation of the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos, and warmly acclaim the achievements of the Laotian people and the Laotian Patriotic Front who have been beating off nibbling attacks of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and maintaining and consolidating the liberated zone of Laos.

We are staunchly behind the national liberation movements of the **Asian, African and Latin American peoples,** and of **Afro-Americans.** We give unswerving backing to the **Arab people's** resistance to the Israeli aggressors, an instrument of the U.S imperialists. We resolutely support the common drive for national independence and national construction efforts of the various **nationalist countries,** and the struggle of various nations for **peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.**

We are ready to establish diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with all countries regardless of their political and social regimes, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

On the **diplomatic front,** relying on the justness of our national liberation cause and in the defence of national independence and peace, we are resolved to maintain our legitimate position as expounded in **our former 5-point statement** and in the important **10-point document** on the "*Principles and Main Content for an Overall Solution to the South Viet Nam Issue to Help Restore Peace in Viet*

South Viet Nam Provisional nment Called For by Fighting ple People's Aspirations

Excerpts from the report delivered by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the NFL, to the Congress of People's Representatives.

Nam" put forward by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. We will always persevere in our serious efforts and goodwill attitude in the search for a sensible solution to the South Viet Nam issue and for the return of peace in Viet Nam. The key question, however, is that the U.S being the aggressor in South Viet Nam, must withdraw all its troops and those of other foreign countries in its camp from South Viet Nam **without setting any condition whatsoever.**

We will strive our utmost to help the four-party conference in Paris progress favourably. Unless the U.S gives up its stand of aggression and bellicose and stubborn attitude, unless it casts off the obdurate, war-mongering and rotten Thieu-Ky-Huong clique, it will have to bear full responsibility for the conference's stagnation.

THE objectives of our fight are none other than regain independence, freedom and power for the people, and build up a life of plenty and genuine happiness. For these objectives, our entire people have been pooling their energies, united millions as one man, and fighting valiantly under rains of bombs and shells for more than a dozen years now, braving all hardships and difficulties, until final victory,

Now the failure of the US is already too obvious and its complete defeat is no longer left in doubt.

As for the so-called 'Republic of Viet Nam,' its origin, its reactionary and fascist character, its repulsive nature, are all too clear to our entire people and sober-minded people in the world. Like the Diem-Nhu brothers in the past, the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique are merely **creatures of the US.** They are all fostered by the US. as an instrument for the US. neo-colonialist war of aggression. Their regime does not represent any one, save slavery and corruption. It comprises but a handful of traitors who have invited in over half a million US. troops to ride roughshod on the ancestral land and slaughter their compatriots. It is the **product** of the US. policy of neo-colonialist aggression, and **a tool** of the US. in the 'local war' here.

The Thieu-Ky-Huong clique have proved utterly bellicose and obstinate. They are clinging, tooth and nail, to the U.S. war of aggression, and trying to retain the US. expeditionary army. They are cracking down with utmost savagery on the people in the towns and other areas still under their control, in their desperate challenge to our people's aspiration for peace and independence. That is why they are opposed by the people of all walks of life here. That is why a movement has sprung up **in the towns for the overthrow of that administration and for a peace cabinet** willing to talk in good faith at the four-party conference. We give total support to these **legitimate demands** of the South Viet Nam townspeople. The Thieu-Ky-Huong puppet administration, however obdurate and fascist, will finally be toppled by our people.

We enjoy absolute political supremacy. We have the invincible strength of th **bloc of great national solidarity** of the **very firm, very broad** united national front. We have **powerful armed forces,** and **a vast liberated zone** with **people-elected administration** in hamlets, villages, districts, provinces, and even in many towns, provincial capitals and cities. We have established permanent representations, missions, embassies or information bureaux in 23 countries, and have been granted membership by many international bodies. Our **credit and influence in the international arena** are higher than ever.

We have entered the most arduous, most intensive period of the fight. Therefore, we bend all our energies to promote our offensive posture on the political, military and diplomatic fronts, in order to win final victory.

To meet the exacting demands of the fighting and the aspirations of our entire people, and to have an organ to look after all our domestic and external affairs in this glorious stage of our history, we request the Congress of People's Representatives here, following the consultations and with complete oneness of mind between the Central Committee of the S.V.N.N.F.L. and V.N.A.N.D.P.F., to consider and endorse the **establishment of a Provisional Revolutionary Government to rally and mobilize all our people and armed forces to defeat the US imperialists' war of aggression, remove the puppet administration, achieve complete victory, achieve a peaceful, independent democratic, and neutral South Viet Nam and the ultimate national reunification by peaceful means.**

That **Provisional Revolutionary Government** will be a **government of resistance** to U.S. aggression, for national liberation. It will enforce democracy as far as the people are concerned and fight hard against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, the traitors.

It will represent the **bloc of great national union** of our people, and will carry out a policy of broad solidarity with the people of all strata, all political forces, all nationalities, all religious communities and all patriotic Vietnamese.

It will look after the people's interests. It will mobilize the people to carry on the resistance while improving their living standards, and resist the foreign invader while building the country.

It will work for the **ultimate peaceful reunification of the country.**

It will join forces with the **fraternal countries, the friendly countries, the peace and justice-loving people** in the world in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The **Political Program of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Political Program of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces** have charted the absolutely correct line of resistance to U.S. aggression, for national salvation for the South Viet Nam liberation revolution, the objectives of our people's fight, as well as our basic policies. They epitomize the will and desire of our people, and are the beacon for our people in their march to final victory. Basing itself on these documents ard the resolution of the current Congress of People's Representatives, the Provisional Revolutionary Government will work out its program of action and its various policies, and decisions in order to bring to total triumph our people's military-politico-diplomatic struggle.

Our revolutionary power is one of the people and for the people.

For this reason, the Provisional Revolutionary Government will rely on the strength of **the bloc of great national solidarity** and all the political parties and mass organizations affiliated to the S.V.N.N.F.L. and the V.N.A.N.D.P.F., and will pay the **greatest attention to the legitimate aspirations and interests of the people** of all social strata, nationalities and religions, overseas Vietnamese, and Chinese nationals and other foreign residents here.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government will be the **most centralized organ of power** representing the will and desire of the entire South Vietnamese people. It will step up the resistance till victory. It will **readily enter into consultations with any political force** widely representative of the people of all strata and all political tendencies in South Viet Nam and advocating **peace, independence, and neutrality,** in order to form a provisional coalition government, and organize free general elections to a national assembly, to elaborate a constitution and set up a full-fledged government for South Viet Nam.

WE strongly believe that the formation of a Provisional Revolutionary Government will be a political event of paramount importance and significance, that it will be an immense source of inspiration to our entire people and all our armed forces at this moment of very glorious fighting of the nation, that it will fill all our compatriots and fighters, whether in the liberated zone or in enemy-occupied areas, with boundless confidence, will give them added combativeness, and urge them forward valiantly to win final victory.

For the destiny of the nation and in the eyes of history, the Congress of People's Representatives here has undertaken an extremely important task. With immense elation at the splendid prospects of our cause of national liberation with a deep sense of urgency and responsibility to the 14 million South Viet Nam fellow-countrymen and to the entire nation, this Congress will undoubtedly achieve brilliant successes.

Fired by our past and present successes, let us march forward heroically and break the last fetters cramped down on our country by imperialism and neo-colonialism, wrest back independence and freedom for the Fatherland, and bring a life of peace, plenty, and happiness to our entire people.

Total victory will be ours!

Long live the heroic South Vietnamese people!

Long live the heroic Vietnamese nation!

(*) Emphases are ours -(VNC)

Communist and Workers' Parties International Meeting Fully Supports Vietnamese People

THE International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow on June 10 unanimously passed an appeal voicing full support for the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

The appeal said:

"The International Meeting of Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties sends warm greetings to the fraternal people of Viet Nam and wholeheartedly congratulates them on their historic successes in the struggle against U.S. aggression.

"We hail with special enthusiasm the vanguard of the Vietnamese people — the Viet Nam Workers' Party and its Central Committee — and the great patriot and internationalist, Comrade Ho Chi Minh, outstanding figure of the international communist movement. The Viet Nam Workers' Party is the inspiring and guiding force in the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. It staunchly defends the national interests and the DRVN out-post of socialism in Southeast Asia.

We convey heartfelt congratulations to the South Viet Nam NFL, the lawful representative of the people of South Viet Nam and experienced organiser and leader of the heroic resistance against U.S. aggression. The NFL's political programme is the basis for uniting the entire South Vietnamese people in their just struggle for liberation"

The appeal went on:

"In defending their homeland, the Vietnamese people exercise the sacred and inviolable right of all peoples to self-defence.

"Their struggle for freedom and independence wins the deep respect and admiration of all nations. Their staunchness, heroism and confidence are an example and inspiration for the struggle against imperialism, for peace and for the liberation of peoples from exploitation and oppression. In defending their homeland, the Vietnamese people simultaneously fulfil their internationalist duty and uphold the noble cause of world peace. In this most righteous struggle of the Vietnamese people we have been and shall remain firmly linked to them by an unshakable unity.

"The heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression is an essential part of the world-wide confrontation between socialism and imperialism, between the forces of progress and those of reaction.

"With their armed intervention in Viet Nam, the imperialist forces of the USA tried to destroy one of the forward outposts of socialism in Asia, bar the road of the peoples of Indo-China to peace, freedom and progress, strike a blow at the revolutionary national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and test the solidarity of the socialist countries and all anti-imperialist forces. These plans of U.S, imperialism are doomed to failure.

"The epic struggle of the Vietnamese people is a decisive factor in the universal drive against imperialism.

"The successful struggle of Viet Nam spells out the changes in the international balance of power and the growing might of the forces of socialism, democracy and national liberation on a global scale".

The appeal stressed:

"U.S. intervention in Viet Nam is a permanent threat to world peace and a direct challenge to all peoples fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. True to the principles of proletarian internationalism and in the spirit of fraternal solidarity, the international communist and working class movement will continue to render the Vietnamese people all the assistance they need until the final triumph of their just cause. In fighting victoriously for it, they make a substantial contribution to the cause of world peace, the cause of freedom and socialism.

"The International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties emphatically declares that a fair settlement of the Viet Nam problem can only be achieved by guaranteeing the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people. We demand:

"— The United States must renounce its obstructionist position at the quadripartite conference in Paris.

"— The United States must forthwith cease its acts of aggression in Viet Nam and completely and unconditionally withdraw its troops and those of its satellites from South Viet Nam.

— "The United states must recognize the right of the people of South Viet Nam to settle their internal affairs by themselves without foreign interference.

"—The United States must end all actions detrimental to the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

"— The United States must end its interference and aggression in Laos and its violations of the territorial integrity of Cambodia, recognize her frontiers, give up its aggressive designs over the states of Southeast and East Asia and strictly abide by the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements.

"We demand that Thailand, New Zealand and Australia, the South Korean puppet regime and also the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan stop their overt or covert participation in the U.S. aggression against Viet Nam!"

The appeal proposed to make July 20, 1969, anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements, an international day of solidarity with Viet Nam, a day of action for the termination of the U.S. aggression.

SOUTH VIET NAM REPUBLIC PRG WARMLY WELCOME IN THE WORLD

THE formation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has had a great and widespread impact in the world. Sharing the joy and enthusiasm of the Vietnamese people, the peoples of brother socialist countries and in the world who have been, today as yesterday, approving and backing the righteous struggle of the Vietnamese people for independence and freedom, hail the establishment of the revolutionary power all over the territory of South Viet Nam. More than twenty governments of socialist countries and nationalist countries have recognized the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam: the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Chinese People's Republic, the PDR of Korea, the Republic of Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish PR, the Rumanian SR, the Bulgarian SR, the Mongolian PR, the Hungarian PR, the Czechoslovak SR, the PR of Albania, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, the Arab Republic of Syria, the Republic of Congo (B), the PR of South Yemen, the UAR, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

In their statements and telegrams, these governments acclaimed the establishment of the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam and saw in it an historic event and a great achievement of the South Vietnamese people in their struggle against the American invaders.

A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, said in his message to President Huynh Tan Phat: "It was with gratification that the Soviet Government learnt of the formation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. True to her internationalist duty, the Soviet Union has always been standing at the side of peoples struggling for national liberation. She staunchly supports the resistance of the South Viet Nam people against the Saigon puppet regime and its imperialist protectors".

Chu En-lai, Prime Minister of the Chinese People's Republic, pointed out: "the Chinese government and people sincerely wish that after the setting up of the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the revolutionary armed forces and broad masses of the people in South Viet Nam would be mobilized further and press harder on the American aggressors and the puppet clique in South Viet Nam till total victory."

With warm words, leaders of other socialist countries extended a hearty welcome and unqualified support to the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

Announcing the recognition of the PRG by the Kingdom of Cambodia, Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk reiterated the staunch support of his country to the Vietnamese people's struggle.

The communique released by the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the Algerian people and government bowed with emotion to the martyrs of the Vietnamese revolution and, on this occasion, reaffirmed their total support to, and entire solidarity with, the Vietnamese people in their legitimate struggle for national liberation and reunification. After passing a resolution giving unreserved backing to the position and cause of the Vietnamese people in their struggle against the American aggressors, for national salvation, the International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow sent a fervent congratulory message to the PRG, promising it unstinted support until complete victory. The PRG has also received many similar messages from the communists and workers' parties as well as mass organizations from the five continents.

Broad sections of world opinion paid particular attention to the emergence of the PRG. Press and news agencies of various countries regarded it as an important international event and a tremendous success of the Vietnamese people and at the same time highlighted the losing position and predicament of the U.S. and Saigon puppet administration. *AFP* pointed out that the representatives of the U.S. and puppet administration at the Paris Conference had "swallowed the pill" in face of the PRG and DRVN delegations.

The staunch, warm and prompt support given by the world's people to the revolutionary struggle of the Vietnamese people as demonstrated by the recognition of the PRG by various countries is of paramount significance.

As the American imperialists' war of aggression against Viet Nam is aimed at making South Viet Nam a new-type colony and a military base of the U.S. and a springboard from which to attack the socialist countries and other Southeast Asian countries, the Vietnamese people's resistance against it is not only motivated by the necessity to defend their own independence and sovereignty, but also contributes to safeguard the socialist camp and the defence of world peace and to impel forward the national liberation movement of the world's peoples.

That is the reason of the sympathy and support of all the national, democratic and peace forces and progressives throughout the world for the Vietnamese people. That explains why the constant growth of the revolutionary movement in South Viet Nam and the resounding victories won by the South Viet Nam people's armed forces over the U.S. aggressors, the common enemy of mankind, have also been those of the world's peoples. The fact that the governments of various countries have recognized the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam and that the opinion in the world has welcomed its formation is an added proof of the close connection between the patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people and the revolutionary struggle of the world's peoples. These make no doubt that the PRG is the legal government and genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people just as the ten-point overall solution of the NFL is the basis of a sound political solution to the South Viet Nam problem.

Their support to the PRG exposes more clearly the illegal and puppet character of the Thieu-Ky-Huong clique. In obstinately propping up this clique of traitors and using them as a tool to achieve neo-colonialism and pursuing the war of aggression in South Viet Nam, the Nixon administration will only bring on the U.S. heavier setbacks.

THE Vietnamese people heartily thank the socialist countries, the nationalist countries, the brother communist and workers' parties and the world's peoples for their vigorous and warm support. This greatly inspires the Vietnamese armed forces and people to constantly march forward to win more brilliant successes to totally defeat the American aggressors and fulfil their internationalist duty.

Military Operations

Military news released by Giai Phong *Press Agency this week brought to the fore big PLAF successes on all theatres of operations, chiefly on the Saigon front and the Western High Plateaux, and most serious adverse human and material losses. From June 9 to 16, the patriotic forces showed once more their mettle: blitzing of enemy regrouped camps strongly supported by armoured vehicles, artillery and air force, ambushing of dozens or even hundreds of enemy vehicles on road sections many kilometres long in broad daylight despite a great air cover, pounding of enemy positions, surprise attacks by small units on superior forces, interception of river flotillas. Details follow hereafter :*

IN the two Northernmost provinces of South Viet Nam, the PLAF violently struck at the northern part of Quang Tri near the 17th parallel: on June 13, the **Sa Muu** logistic base 36 km west of the town, on Highway N°9 shelled with 40 GIs killed or wounded, a petrol depot burnt, 30 bales of supplies set afire, 7 lorries, 3 choppers and a radar station destroyed. From June 13 to 17, the PLAF also stormed **Con Tien** region and took a toll of 300 enemy lives, mostly GIs, wrecked 14 military vehicles, downed 3 choppers and planes and sank an LCU.

Further south, in **Hue** region, on June 9 in an ambush at 22km southwest of the town, the PLAF wiped out an enemy column of 8 tanks and armoured cars and 22 trucks. Two HQs of U.S. Para Division 101 were assaulted on June 10 and 14 taking many hundred casualties while on June 10 and 11, Regiment 54 had over one hundred men killed or wounded after two days of operation in the mountainous district of **Huong Thuy.**

In a highly successful onset night of June 13 on **Hill** 944, 5 km northeast of A Luoi (44 km west, southwest of Hue) the PLAF overran the HQ of Brigade 3, U.S. Para Division 101, a battalion CP and an artillery company disabling 400 GIs and destroying 9 cannons and mortars 2 radar stations and a chopper.

IN Da Nang and Quang Ngai region. on June 8, the PLAF destroyed 3 helicopters and 5 lorries while pounding Xuan Thieu airfield northwest of the town and wiped out an enemy company north of **Que Son.** The following day, elements of U.S. Para Division 101 coming to raid **Tien Loc** mountain 15 km southwest of Tam Ky, suffered 120 casualties (a company). On June 12, in Dai Loc district, some 30 km southwest of Da Nang a company of U.S. Marine Regiment 5 was written off the musterroll. From June 12 to 15 in **Nui Vu** and **Nui Hoac,** some 60 km south of Da Nang, the American troops engaged in a clearing operation had 230 men killed or wounded and 21 aircraft grounded, mostly choppers.

In **Quang Ngai** region, from June 8 to 16, the enemy lost 700 men (540 GIs, 3 U.S. companies and a platoon 7 cannons and 5 vehicles destroyed, 13 aircraft downed. On the night of June 13 alone, the PLAF hit 13 targets at Quang Ngai town and on June 10 in **Duc Pho** region, Brigade 11 Division *Americal* sustained 120 casualties.

IN the Western High Plateaux, in 11 days the enemy suffered heavy losses (300 tanks, armoured cars and lorries destroyed) in many ambushes laid by the PLAF.

— June 10, in **Plei Can** region, west of Dakto, 20 tanks and armoured cars and about on hundred enemy soldiers put out of action.

— June 11, at 22km north of Pleiku, on Pleiku-Kontum road, a motorized column was entirely wiped out: 80 vehicles (34 tanks and armoured cars) destroyed, 200 GIs killed or wounded.

June 12, also in **Plei Can** region, 8 tanks and armoured cars and 70 enemy troops wiped out, while north of **Pleiku** 6 tanks were blown up by guerilla-laid mines.

— June 13, on Road N° 19 from Pleiku to An Khe, a lorry convoy escorted by tanks was intercepted at 2 km east of **Mang Yang** mountain pass (47 east of Pleiku) : 3 tanks and 68 lorries loaded with military supplies were destroyed, 110 enemy soldiers put out of action, a chopper downed.

— June 16, in the same **Plei Can** region, 31 vehicles (21 tanks and armoured cars) were wrecked, 150 enemy troops killed or wounded including a company of puppet Regiment 42.

The PLAF also mounted two fruitful coups-de-main against **Tan Tao** logistic base, near An Khe, and the base of U.S Infantry Division 4 at La Son, south of Pleiku. At Tan Tao, on June 7, all the warehouses and 50 vehicles were destroyed, 3 million litres of petrol burnt and 60 adverse troops put out of action. At La Son on June 6, 100 GIs and 34 vehicles were wiped out.

Two annihilation actions were carried out by the PLAF in the High Plateaux: on June 6 they rushed **Hill** 433, 6 km east southeast of Pleiku, putting out of action in 40 minutes 125 GIs, 2 cannons and 4 vehicles. The next day, at **Lang Mai,** 13 km west northwest of Pleiku, they took a toll of hundreds of GIs and seized their weapons.

Two U.S artillery positions some thirty kilometres northwest of Kontum, were 9 times bombarded between June 13 and 15, resulting in the death of 160 GIs and the destruction of 6 105 mm cannons and 3 106.7 mm mortars and 2 choppers.

ON the Saigon front, where the PLAF displayed intense activity, the enemy suffered heavy setbacks in the sectors of Tay Ninh, Hon Quan, Xuan Loc and Long Thanh, making a vast ring around Saigon from northwest to southeast.

On June 8, the PLAF attacked **Phuoc Binh** subsector CP and Phuoc Long provincial capital, 117 km north-northeast of Saigon, putting out of action 200 men and grounding 2 choppers. Meanwhile, in an ambush near **Dong Xoai,** 85 km north-northeast of Saigon, they wiped out two companies and an armoured unit, and destroyed 12 vehicles (6 M.113s).

The following day, in Loc Ninh sector, 118km north of Saigon, waylaid near Soc Trao, the enemy lost 24 vehicles and 4 choppers. Intercepted by the PLAF, his rescue parties had 24 vehicles wrecked and 3 helicopters downed. On the same day, further south, near **Hon Quan,** 95 km north of Saigon, a U.S. motorized column lost 23 vehicles in an ambush, bringing to 71 the total of enemy vehicles put out of action on June 9 in this sector.

The same day, at **Go Noi,** 10 km southwest of Tay Ninh, a company of Para Battalion 5 was struck off the charge and 2 other companies decimated with 200 casualties. Meanwhile, in the same region, at **Bau Tram,** in an assault before sunset against a U.S. strongly guarded park of one hundred military vehicles, the patriotic forces wrecked 47 vehicles and put out of action 400 GIs, or the strength of a battalion.

On June 11, together with a coup-de-main mounted by Saigon self-defence units in broad daylight in which the Police Station of the Fifth District was partially demolished, an American company was wiped out in the afternoon at **Bau Sen,** 17 km southeast of Tay Ninh. Two hours later, the enemy's rescue parties, intercepted in two localities, lost 240 GIs and 24 armoured vehicles.

On the night of June 12, storming a U.S. camp near **Bau Sen,** Tay Ninh province, the patriots put out of action another one hundred GIs and wrecked 15 vehicles. Meanwhile, at **Tra Tan,** 92 km east, northeast of Saigon, not far from Xuan Loc, a camp of Battalion 1, First Cav. Division, was overrun : 400 GIs killed or wounded, 7 choppers downed.

Then, 3 days later, June 16, a Thai battalion was intercepted at 42 km east northeast of Saigon, in **Long Thanh** region : it was the 5th Thai battalion knocked out since the end of 1968.

In the Mekong delta, U.S. Infantry Division 9 was badly mauled in Ben Tre province, losing from June 10 to 13, 260 men, 11 ships sunk or burnt, 4 choppers downed and 2 105mm destroyed.

In My Tho province, on the night of June 14, two engineering companies of U.S. Infantry Division 9 stationed at Cho Bung were written off the strength with 150 GIs casualties and 42 motorized vehicles destroyed.

The PLAF scored a substantial win at **Luong Phi** near Tri Ton, 195 km west, southwest of Saigon : a puppet battalion of 400 rangers was completely wiped out in the first hours of June 15.

Two New Provincial Revolutionary People's Committees Set Up in South Viet Nam

GIAI PHONG Press Agency reported that two people's representatives congresses held in the provinces of Tuyen Duc (capital: Da Lat, in the Western High Plateaux, 230 km northeast of Saigon) and Binh Long (capital: Hon Quan, 95 km notth of Saigon) respectively on June 3 and 8, 1969 had elected two Revolutionary People's Committees which subsequently proclaimed the abolition of the local puppet power.

U.S. CRIMES IN VIET NAM IN FIRST HALF OF JUNE 1969

Stepped up war in South Viet Nam and continued activities prejudicial to DRVN sovereignty and security were the outstanding features of US doings in Viet Nam in the first half of June 1969.

I. SOUTH VIET NAM

IN pursuance of their "accelerated pacification" campaign, the US aggressors staged on June 2 alone 46 battalion-size terroristic raids. On June 13, 7,000 US, puppet and satellite soldiers burned villages and massacred civilians in a "sweep" in the coastal plains 16km south of Da Nang. B.52s carried out carpet bombings with all sorts of bombs on populated areas. *AFP* reported that on the nights of June 3, and throughout June 4, those super-bombers rained in seven sorties up to 1,300 tons of bombs on South Viet Nam territory.

U.S. patrols made daily incursions into the DMZ in violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam.

Meanwhile, in Washington U.S. Secretary of State W.Rogers said there was *no deadline for the pull-out of US troops* from South Viet Nam.

As far as the puppet administration is concerned, it has been intensifying its crackdown upon the press and all progressives advocating independence, democracy, peace, freedom and neutrality.It closed down the *Tieng Noi Dan Toc* (Voice of the Nation) and suspended the *Saigon Daily News.* At a June 9 press conference, Nguyen Van Thieu cynically threatened to "punish" all journalists who dared to refer to a "peace cabinet" or who called the relief of the GIs by the Saigon army "withdrawal of American troops". He also menaced to bring to Court any person who talked of a "coalition government" or who spread rumours about the eventual formation of such a government.

Senator Mc Carthy was reported by *AFP* on June 8 as saying that he did not see in all this a meaningful sign of any program to settle or to end the war.

II. NORTH VIET NAM

MANNED and unmanned U.S. reconnaissance planes carried out in 610 sorties more than 400 spying missions over neary all provinces and cities of North Viet Nam. These planes violated 8 times the airspace of Hanoi and 7 times that of Hai Phong.

U.S. planes also continually attacked the area from South of the 19th parallel to the DMZ. They dumped 300 explosive bombs, 50 time-delayed bombs, 15,600 steel-pellet bombs and fired 5 missiles and 10 rockets, etc., causing heavy losses in human lives and property to the local people.

In **Nghe An** province, on June 3, Tam Hiep agricultural coop, Nghi Quang village, Nghi Loc district, was hit.

In **Quang Binh** province, on June 12 more than 100 explosive bombs and 9,100 steel-pellet bombs were poured on Quang Phuc village, Quang Trach district. On June 13 Truong Thuy village, Le Thuy district, was bombed.

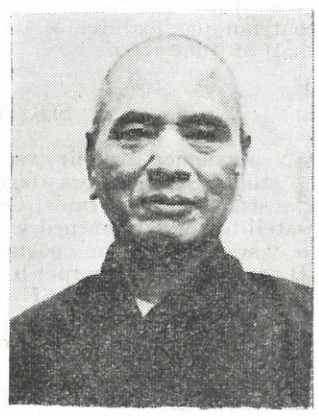
In **Vinh Linh** area, on June 2, 3, 4, 11 and 14, US airplanes by 7 times rained explosive and time-delayed bombs on Huong Lap village.

In the meantime, war vessels from the 7th Fleet and those stationed South of the Ben Hai River pounded the villages of Vinh Son, Vinh O, Vinh Truong, Vinh Quang and Vinh Giang, all located North of the DMZ. 7th Fleet war vessels cruising off the Thanh Hoa, Vinh Linh coastline carried out reconnoitring and intimidation actions against North Vietnamese fishermen.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam

Lawyer **NGUYEN HUU THO**
President of the Council

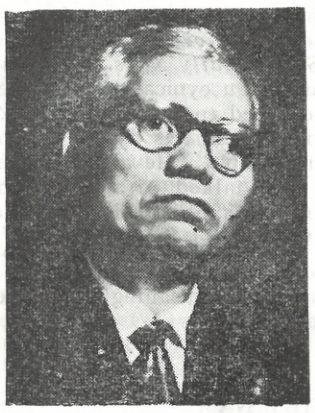
Laywer
TRINH DINH THAO
Vice President of the Council



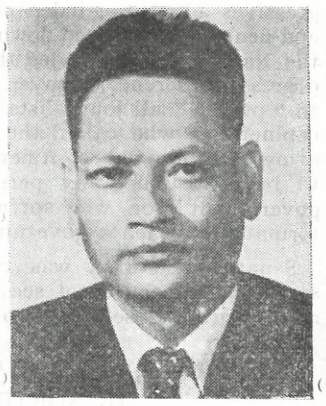
Superior Bonze
THICH DON HAU
Council member

Engineer
LAM VAN TET
Council member

Major
HUYNH THANH MUNG
Council member



Mr. **IBIH ALEO,**
Council member



Mr. **HUYNH VAN TRI**
Council member

Mr. **VO OANH**
Council member

Mr. Lucien
PHAM NGOC HUNG
Council member

Mr. **HUYNH CUONG**
Council member

Mr.
NGUYEN CONG PHUONG
Council member

Prof. **LE VAN GIAP**
Council member

Prof. (Mme)
NGUYEN DINH CHI
Council member

PRG First Press Conference

ON June 11, the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam gave an important press conference in the meeting room of the Ministerial Council, *Giai Phong* Press Agency reported.

The conference was presided over by Huynh Tan Phat, President of the PRG, Luu Huu Phuoc, Minister of Information and Culture, and Ung Ngoc Ky, Vice-Minister to the Presidency.

Attending the conference were Tan Duc, President of the Association of Patriotic and Democratic Journalists in South Viet Nam, correspondents of *Liberation Radio* and *Giai Phong* Press Agency, of the papers *Lien Minh* (Alliance) of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, *Cong Nhan* (the Worker) of the South Viet Nam Liberation TU Federation, *Nong Thon* (Countryside) of the South Viet Nam Liberation Peasants' Union, *Thanh Nien* (Youth) of the South Viet Nam Liberation Youth Union, *Phu Nu* (Women) of the South Viet Nam Liberation Women's Union, *South Viet Nam in Struggle*, a French and English language paper, *Tri Thuc Moi* (New Intellectuals), *Co Giai Phong* (Saigon Liberation Banner), organ of the Saigon NFL Committee, and many periodicals.

Minister Luu Huu Phuoc read a communique on the formation of the PRG. Then President Huynh Tan Phat introduced the 12-point Program of Action of the PRG and replied to 30 questions put by the journalists on the significance of the formation of the PRG. He also made clear the Government viewpoint on a number of current problems and gave details on its policy.

With regards the Midway meeting between Nixon and Nguyen Van Thieu on June 8, the new government's head said that Nixon's decision to withdraw from South Viet Nam 25,000 U.S. troops was but a trick to placate public opinion in the U.S. and in the world and iron out the serious difference arising in the U.S. ruling circles. In fact, he pointed out, the Nixon administration has not at all given up its intention to block the Paris conference nor ended its opposition to the ten-point overall solution of the NFL and the setting up of a provisional national coalition government for a political settlement of the South Viet Nam problem.

Index 12624—Printed in Hanoi—Signed for printing on June 21, 1969